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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Caucasian and the Opinion of others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

A Republican exchange asks, "What makes Grover Cleveland so great a man in the estimation of the Democrats?" It is because in his retirement he towers above any public man in the country, while it requires the most strenuous efforts on the part of Benjamin Harrison to keep himself in the public mind. —New Orleans States.

Has any business a right to grow and prosper if it has to get special legislation to make it do so, to the detriment and by taxing every person save the one enjoying the business? You answer no, that free Americans would not tolerate anything of the kind. Ah! but you are mistaken. How about the protected manufacturer and the unprotected farmer?

The Game, Fish, Oyster and Industrial Association Fair at New Bern, which was such a success last year, will be repeated this year from February 24th to March 1st. The historic and delightful old town of New Bern never does things by halves. We expect the fourth exhibit to eclipse in splendor any one of the three she has formerly held.

See what a high tariff and an inadequate amount of circulating medium has done for the farmer in twenty years:

The cotton crop of 1867, which aggregated only 2,987,254 bales returned to the farmers \$279,354,232; while the crop of 1887, which was the largest ever produced and aggregated 7,046,833 bales only returned \$263,269,680.

We make more each year and get less for it. Is it not time for us to think and act?

A few days since we heard a man abusing banks for charging 10 per cent. interest. Yet that very man last year bought several tons of guano to be paid for in the fall. He scarcely made cotton enough to pay his guano bill, but still he does not abuse the fertilizer frauds for charging him 100 per cent. and making him work for them like a slave the whole summer. What a curious thing a man is?

An unusual amount of meat has been lost in the county, but we believe that there is now enough meat in the county to feed the people. In fact we all eat too much meat. One-fourth of a pound per day is plenty of meat on an average. In fact we do not eat half that amount per day, and did not when plowing and working on our father's farm. At this rate 25,000 people would eat only twenty-two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and there is nearly double that amount of meat in the county to-day. Let us be saving and make both ends meet. By doing so in the respect of meat alone we would be healthier, happier and more prosperous—all except the doctors.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Messenger says: "Saturday night a labor agent told me that Peg Leg Williams had, since September 1st, moved 16,000 negroes out of the State. That looks something like an exodus. The agent remarked, with a smile, you observe that we are hustling them right out of your black belt." The estimate that 35,000 have left the State since January, 1889 is conceded by the agents to be a moderate one.

We most heartily concur with him when he says: "Let the dissatisfied negroes go. There should not be a voice raised against their going. Those who remain will do better work; work with heart as well as with hand. It will be better for the white man as well as for the negro."

We believe that since the war the negro has been a tax on us, that he consumes more than he produces, as a class.

VOL. VIII.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1890.

No. 15.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON ANDERSONVILLE.

The North has never ceased to howl about the supposed inhuman treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville prison. Mr. Davis' article on the matter, published in the January number of Belford's Magazine, explodes all the former grievances. He says:

"Andersonville was selected after careful investigation for the following reasons: It was in a high, pine-wood region, in a productive farming country, had never been devastated by the enemy, was well watered, and near to America, a central depot for collecting the tax in kind and purchasing provisions. The climate was mild and there were 'no recognizable sources of disease.' Persistence on the part of the United States to exchange prisoners 'caused so large an increase in the number of the captured sent to Andersonville as to exceed the accommodation provided and thus augment the discomfort and disease of confinement. It was not starvation, as has been alleged, but acclimation, unsuitable diet, and despondency, which were the potent agents of disease and death. Statements from gentlemen of high standing who speak disinterestedly are submitted as conclusive on the question of 'quantity' of food at Andersonville prison."

GENERAL WINDER'S WORK.

Quoting from a letter, Mr. Davis says: "I can with perfect truth declare as my conviction that General Winder, who had control of the prisoners, was an honest, upright, and humane gentleman. He had the reputation of treating the prisoners confined to his general supervision with great kindness and consideration."

Both the President and Secretary of War always manifested great anxiety that the prisoners should be kindly treated and amply provided with food to the extent of our means."

Again Mr. Davis quotes: "The Federal prisoners were removed to Southwestern Georgia in the early part of 1864, to secure a more abundant supply of food." Quoting from Austin Flint, Jr.'s, "Physiology of Man," Mr. Davis says: "The effects of salt meats and farinaceous food (at Andersonville) without vegetables were manifest in the great prevalence of scurvy. The scorbutic condition thus induced modified the course of every disease, poisoned every wound, and lay at the foundation of those obstinate and exhaustive diarrheas and dysenteries which swept off thousands of these 'unfortunate men'—i. e., the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. 'President Davis had permitted three of the Andersonville prisoners to go to Washington to try and change the determination of their Government and procure a resumption of exchanges. The prisoners knew of the failure of their mission when I was at Andersonville, and the effect was to plunge the great majority of them into the deepest melancholy, home-sickness, and despondency."

WIRZ'S HUMILITY.

The same Captain Wirz who was tried and hung as a murderer warmly urged improvements for the benefit of the unhappy prisoners under his charge. "I mention these facts to show that he (Captain Wirz) was not the monster he was afterwards represented to be, when his blood was called for by infuriated fanatics."

The facts alluded to satisfied me that he was a human man. "The real cause of all the protracted sufferings of prisoners, North and South, I directly due to the inhuman refusal of the Federal government to exchange prisoners of war."

The greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring medicines and antiscorbutics. These were made contraband by order of the Federal government. "For a period of some three months Captain Wirz (who had himself suffered from gangrene in an old wound) and a few faithful officers were engaged night and day in ministering to the sick and dying."

In his trial certain Federal witnesses swore to his (Captain Wirz) killing certain prisoners in August, 1864, when he was actually absent on sick leave in Augusta, Georgia, at the time."

and they had nothing else to give us. "The cooks were our own men."

In reference to the report that Captain Wirz beat the prisoners, it was certainly unjust, because his right shoulder had been broken. Wirz was assured that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the Andersonville atrocities his sentence would be commuted. "To which Wirz replied: 'I know nothing about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville.'"

Mr. Davis goes on to show that the Confederate prisoners in the Northern prison-pens were treated quite as badly from the same causes—i. e., lack of habitual food, over-crowding, the diseases or men crowded together, home-sickness, etc., as were Northern prisoners at the South.

PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.

There are many evidences that the Protectionists are growing alarmed at the extent to which some of the beneficiaries of the system are taking advantage of their opportunities. Here is the senior organ, for example, lecturing the Trusts and telling them that they must go out of business because they are "at war with the Principles and purposes of Protection," the "pledge of Protection" being that "home competition shall effectively guard the people against monopoly and insure ultimate cheapness."

Now all this is precisely not the truth, and the trusts are simply carrying the idea of protection to its logical conclusion. The philosophy of our tariff system is that the home manufacturer should be helped by the Government to obtain from the consumer an artificially high price for his product. Therefore, foreign products are so greatly burdened that the consumer will prefer the domestic article. It is the intention of the law that the Government shall make its beneficiaries prosperous at the expense of the people.

If it were not for this protective tariff most of the trusts that oppress the country would not exist. The exclusion of foreign products removes the competition which would render domestic trusts impossible. As long as foreign competition comes in, the domestic Trust or monopoly must die, for monopoly is the breath of a Trust's nostrils.

Protection decreases competition. That is its purpose and its result, while a Trust absolutely kills competition. Trusts will continue to fatten upon the people so long as a protective tariff gives a monopoly to domestic producers.

MERCHANT PRINCE OF AUTRYVILLE.

The first car load of flour to go out over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley extension from this city, was shipped yesterday by Messrs. W. I. Gore & Co., wholesale grocers, to Capt. J. L. Autry, the merchant prince of Autryville. Messrs. Gore & Co. will in a few days ship two or three more car loads of goods to Capt. Autry, who is indicated in the Messenger's article on Autryville yesterday, merchandises on a big scale and is engaged in building up around him a town that promises to be one of the most important places between Wilmington and Fayetteville. —Wil. Messenger 16th.

Capt. Autry has been a phenomenal success, and we expect to see Autryville grow and prosper under his guiding influence. —Editor.

THE MOUNTAIN SPINX.

In Surry county, North Carolina, there is a remarkable natural curiosity in the shape of a mountain resembling the famous spinx of Egypt in all its details. It lies east of the Blue Ridge mountains, on the Piedmont plains, like a gigantic lion; its body at right angles to the ridge and with head reared aloft as if in the act of rising. The head is of solid rock, several hundred feet in height. The shoulder and breast are finely proportioned, and at the distance of a few miles it looks like a thing of life and intelligence. It rises about 1,500 feet above the plain, and can be seen for a distance of many miles. —Scientific American.

The new Masonic temple which the Masons of Chicago propose erecting, will cost \$2,000,000. The idea is to have it completed within two years. —Wil. Star.

SAMPSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.

Officers Elected—First Payments to be Made This Week.

For several months THE CAUCASIAN has been advocating the establishment of a Building and Loan Association in this place. On Tuesday night of last week a mass meeting of the citizens of the town and adjoining country met in the Courthouse to discuss the outlook and feasibility of such an Association. Committees on soliciting stock and forming a constitution for the proposed organization were appointed. By Thursday night over \$15,000 had been subscribed, the stockholders met, adopted a constitution, and proceeded to the election of officers, resulting as follows:

For President, W. A. Johnson. " Vice-President, Marion Butler.

For Directors: J. H. Royal, W. A. Johnson, W. B. Stewart, Henry E. Faison, J. A. Ferrell, W. S. Thomson, Marion Butler.

The Board of Directors met Friday, adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, and proceeded to the election of a Solicitor and Secretary and Treasurer, resulting as follows:

For Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Bizzell.

For Solicitor, W. S. Thomson. Chairman Johnson instructed the Solicitor to have the Association duly incorporated under sections 2294 to 2300 inclusive, found in Vol. II, chapter 7, of the Code, and to prepare justified bonds for the officers.

Messrs. W. A. Johnson, J. S. Bizzell and Marion Butler were appointed on a committee to have the Constitution and By-Laws printed and blank certificates of stock prepared by next Thursday.

The Secretary and Treasurer was instructed to have the Constitution prepared for signing by the stockholders on next Thursday, at which time the Board of Directors would hold another meeting.

The Board of Directors fixed Thursday, January 23rd, as the day for the stockholders to sign Constitution, pay their initiation fees and receive their certificates of stock.

Every Saturday, from 2 to 8 p. m., was fixed as office hours for the Secretary and Treasurer, during which time, or before, the dues of each stockholder must be paid.

NEGROES WANT VANCE

To Collect Republican Campaign Boodle.

During an interview by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Vance said:

"It is this constant interference on the part of Northern politicians, that causes most of the trouble among the colored people of the South. Why, at this moment I have in my desk letters from colored men in my State asking me to see a certain Republican Senator about some money claimed to be due for political work done during the last campaign. It appears that these colored men were engaged to do certain work for the Republican managers in the last contest, and were promised a money consideration for the labor performed. Times are hard and crops are not the best down my way, so these Republican workers who put their shoulders to the Harrison wheel want me to help them get their money. 'I declare,' said the Senator, smiling at the idea of presenting the letters in question to one of the richest Republicans in the Senate, 'I am almost too tender-hearted to do such an uncharitable piece of business. This question in my mind is the Senator will suffer the most, the Senator, upon being brought face to face with such an unrighteous debt, or the poor darkies being kept out of their hard-earned money.'"

READ A BOOK.

Yes, read a book. Who read a book? You, young man, young woman, boy, girl, anybody.

How often do you try reading a book as a happy means of banishing anxious thoughts about something, you know not what? Well, if you have not tried it, the sooner you do so the sooner you will find a remedy for many of the imaginary evils that beset your way.

How often have you tried reading a book to cure that feeling of loneliness? Sometimes the boy or the young man feels, at a time when such gratification is not convenient, that he needs some association with others.

Have a book to read. This will cure your loneliness. When you are reading a good book you are in the very best of company, and you are listening to the very best of language and you are making the wise thoughts of the author your own thoughts, and, to a degree, you are moulding your intellect after the fashion of his.

"I have no time to read a book," says the young man or young woman.

What a delusion! You have more time than anything else. Let's see about it.

How much money have you? None at all, you say. How much landed property have you to look after? Very little, you say. How much bank stock have you to claim your attention? I hardly know what that is, you say. What great business are you superintending that claims your attention night and day? I only have to look after my own daily labors, you say. What dazzling reputation or growing fame have you to nurse and watch over closely? I am not known far away from my own door-sill, you say. Very well. So you see with a great number of the young especially time is about the same total of all possessions.

Now we venture another question, though quite a delicate one. How much knowledge have you? I know so little, you say, that I am sometimes ashamed to go into intelligent society. The writer would not put this question and answer it thus did he not feel the very embarrassment here described.

The other questions. How much traveling do you expect to do in your life? Where do you expect to go? I may never be able to go beyond the boundary of my own State, you say.

You say you have no money, no land, no bank stock, no great business to look after, no fame or reputation to nurse, no great store of knowledge, no hope of travel to gain knowledge. How much time have you? I had not thought of that, you say. Suppose we calculate a little. Every day has twenty-four hours. The most sleep-headed needs only eight hours in the twenty-four to sleep, and this writer is compelled to have his.

That leaves sixteen hours for work and other things. Twelve hours a day is more than the average man works. That leaves four hours for recreation. Suppose you just waste two of these hours as you do now, perhaps. Then after sleeping eight hours, working twelve, doing nothing at all for two hours, you have two long hours of sixty minutes each and every day for reading. Take Sunday for rest and worship, and the other six days in the week give you two hours each for reading. Making twelve hours a week. There are fifty-two weeks in a year, and that gives you six hundred and twenty-four hours in the year spare time for reading.

But there has been no time given, y-u say, in this calculation for pleasure. Well, we will take off one hundred and twenty-four hours of the extra time, and allotting half as many days for pleasure, it will excuse you from your reading sixty-two days in the year and leave you just even five hundred hours for reading.

Well, now, the dullest boy or young man can surely read five pages an hour. Then by following this plan, at the end of the year you will have read two thousand and five hundred pages! Think of it! Oh, so much time you have!

And it is the observation of most wise men that those who read books are not all their lives destitute of money, lands, bank stock, fame and reputation, and certainly not destitute of knowledge. Think this over. Read it again before you destroy the paper.—Scotland Neck Democrat.

Our Farmers' Column.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO TILL THE SOIL.

"There is no material progress that is well based and permanent without agricultural progress."

Big Hogs.

Mr. Isham Faison, of Faison, killed two hogs last week, Red Jerseys, one 30 months old, weighing 545 pounds; the other 18 months, old weighing 345 pounds.

Mr. Needham Warren, of Mingo township, killed last Friday a hog 19 months old that weighed 466 pounds.

Mr. Alfred Daniels, of Turkey township, killed last Friday 5 hogs that weighed 1,472 pounds.

Mr. G. W. Hobbs, of Halls township, killed 11 hogs that weigh 3,200 pounds, an average of 291 pounds. The heaviest weighed 304 pounds.

Mr. J. T. Gregory, of North Clinton township, killed a hog, 13 months and 10 days old, that weighed 321 pounds.

Can we afford to raise cotton to buy corn, hay and meat at any price?

Are you making plenty of manure for this year's crop, or will you go in debt for guano. The farmers who are to-day in the best condition have used but little or none of this stuff. Home-made manure is the backbone of the farm.

The way to meet "hard times" is to prepare for it. We all buy things we could do without and fail to take care of the little. The waste on the average Southern farm would amount to a good profit in the hands of a Yankee, where we get in debt.

Have you planted any rye? Are you going to plant any oats? Will you save any hay? You answer no; I don't raise those things. Yes, but why don't you? Are you compelled to do this year like you did last? You can raise these in addition to your corn, cotton, pea and potato crop. Try them; they will pay you.

A phenomenal yield of corn—255 bushels on one acre—in Marlborough county, S. C., by Z. J. Drake, and the growing of eighty bushels of wheat on one acre by Henry F. Burton, in Utah, only show what high cultivation—intensive farming—can accomplish.—Wil. Mess.

More Grass. The greatest labor-saving contrivance of the age is, more grass, more pasture. The farmer should select the level ground of the farm for tilled crops, and plant the hilly and rolling fields in grass. Grass feeds stock, and stock feeds the farmer. Not smaller farms necessarily, but more grass, on all the farms, both big and little, is to be the restorer of prosperity to the South. We of the South can have green grass for cattle and sheep all the winter through. The winters are mild, with little snow and rain. With plenty of grass, there is not a day all the year round, except when snow covers the ground, when we cannot pasture cattle on green food. Grow grass, farmers. Blue grass, red top, orchard grass and timothy—these are the best. And native grasses are good.—Rural (Va.) Messenger.

HAVE YOU TAKEN STOCK?

In 1867 it is estimated that there were paid for advertisements in this country \$10,000,000. Now there are \$30,000,000, a three fold increase within 25 years. When you see a business man going around prosperous and smiling and happy, you can set it down as a dead sure thing that he has stock in this \$30,000,000 and is drawing his regular dividends.—Wil. Star.

Customer—"Gimme some whiskey."

Druggist—"Excuse me, sir, but to purchase any whiskey you must have a physician's prescription. But, ahem, I am a physician."—Lawrence American.

SCHOOL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEMMENT MODEL SCHOOL, ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. T. SMITH Principal. A First-Class Boarding School for Both Sexes. SPRING TERM OPENED JANUARY 13TH, 1890.

The School is divided into Six Departments, viz: Primary, Intermediate, Academic, Preparatory, Medical and Music.

TUITION RATES:

Rates in Tuition have been reduced to correspond with the times. Primary, 1st Grade, per month, \$1.00. Intermediate, 2nd Grade, per month, \$1.35. Academic, 1st Grade, per month, \$1.70. Academic, 2nd Grade, per month, \$2.50.

Preparatory Collegiate is to prepare boys and girls for college without extra charge. The following studies will be taught without extra charge: Latin, High Mathematics, Rhetoric, Book-keeping, Botany, Commercial Arithmetic and Commercial Law.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Is in charge of a first class teacher of experience and reputation (Miss Viola Bizzell). Tuition per month, \$2.50. No extra charge for use of instrument.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Is in charge of Dr. T. C. Bullock, a distinguished practical physician. Tuition per term, \$5.00. No extra charge for use of text-books in this department.

BOARD—Board can be had in good families near the school, everything furnished, from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month.

Normal Methods taught in the Primary and Academic Departments. This live and practical institution of learning has grown like magic and is run on a firm, systematic basis, and receives the teachers' entire attention. For particulars in full address, Jan 23—19 G. T. SMITH, Principal, Clement, N. C.

Clinton School FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

REV. J. W. TURNER, A. M., Principal. MRS. J. W. TURNER, Assistant. Spring Term Opens Monday, December 30th, 1889.

This School is divided into five grades: Primary, Advanced Primary, Junior, Intermediate and Senior. Tuition rates according to the grades.

Latin, Greek and French are taught without extra charge. No contingent fee is charged. Where expedient, Country Produce will be received in settlement of bills.

For Rates of Tuition and further information address, aug 8—19 REV. J. W. TURNER, Clinton, N. C.

Salem High School, ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

MARION BUTLER A. B., Supt. A Boarding School for Both Sexes. Spring Term of the Session of '89 and '90 Opens January 6th.

RATES OF TUITION.

PRIMARY, per month \$1.00. INTERMEDIATE, 1st Grade, per month \$1.50. INTERMEDIATE, 2nd Grade, per month \$1.75. ACADEMIC, 1st Grade, per month \$2.25. ACADEMIC, 2nd Grade, per month \$2.75. PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE, 3.25.

The Business course is especially for young men. The course of study is Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Business Law, with the requisite amount of time filled up with studies selected. Tuition per month \$3.50.

Latin or French, in addition to the studies in any of the above departments, 25 cents extra per month.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. In this department instructions are given in both Vocal and Instrumental Music. Tuition per month \$2.75 each. When the Vocal and Instrumental are combined, the pupil gets twice the amount of time for practice, with a reduction of \$1.50 per month on the regular tuition rates, i. e. \$4.00 per month. No extra charge for instrument.

A class of girls in ELOCUTION will be started at the opening of the term. Special training in Reading and in Recitations. Tuition 75 cents per month extra.

The Athenian Lit. Club and Philotechnic Lit. Society, separate organizations for the girls and boys respectively, are an attractive feature of the School.

BOARD:

Good Board, including washing, lights, etc. can be obtained in good families, convenient to the school, at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per month.

For further particulars address, G. E. BUTLER, (U. N. C.) Principal, Huntley, N. C. jy4—19

Lumber Bridge High School.

Spring Session Opens Jan. 6th, 1890.

A thorough, practical, wide-awake

SCHOOL,

that means business. Location beautiful and Board and Tuition quite reasonable. Be sure to send for Circulars before sending your children elsewhere. Address: J. A. MONROE, A. M., Prin. dec 26—19 Lumber Bridge, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED as administrator upon the estate of S. O. Sutton, deceased, notice is hereby given all the creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly proven, on or before the 12th day of November, 1890, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt settlement. S. R. DAUGHTREY, Administrator. HENRY E. FAISON, Atty. December 12th, 1889.—dec 19—89

Executor's Notice

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Jas. H. Lamb, dec, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said testator, to present them within twelve months from the date hereof, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. J. C. LAMB, Executor. W. S. THOMSON, Attorney. December 18th, 1889.—19—90

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS administrator of Enoch Wilson, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the deceased to present them on or before the 16th day of January, 1891, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make prompt payment. B. G. E. DAUGHTREY, Administrator. NICHOLSON & COOPER, Atty's. January 16th, 1890.—4t

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS administrator upon the estate of Rebecca Tew, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of the said Rebecca Tew, to present them to him for settlement on or before the 15th day of January, 1891, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said Rebecca Tew are requested to make immediate payment. J. L. TYNDALL, Adm'r. NICHOLSON & COOPER, Atty's. This Jan. 6th, 1890.—9—6t

This Jan. 6th, 1890.—9—6t

DIRECTORY.

TOWN OFFICERS:
MAYOR—W. S. Thompson.
TREASURER—J. A. Ferrell.
CHIEF OF POLICE—W. J. King.
JAILOR—Capt. Jas. H. Johnson.
COMMISSIONERS—W. S. Thompson, J. A. Ferrell, W. A. Johnson, J. H. Stevens, T. H. Partrick.
COUNTY OFFICERS:
SHERIFF—J. M. Fitch.
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT—J. S. Bizzell.
TREASURER—J. B. Beaman.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—O. F. Her-ring.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—Arthur Lee.
CORONER—Dr. A. T. Cooper.
BOARD OF EDUCATION—R. R. Bell, A. B. Herring and Warren Johnson.
COMMISSIONERS—Captain C. Par-trick, J. C. Hobbs, J. M. Marshall.
SHERIFF OF CLINTON COUNTY—Dr. J. A. Stevens.
STANDARD KEEPER—W. K. Bea-man.
SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY FARM—James Shipp.
SHERIFF OF INDIAN DISTRICT—Isam Royal.
L. C. Hubbard—U. S. Commissioner of the Eastern District of North Carolina.

POST OFFICE.

(Clinton Ward, Postmaster.)
Mail going by rail leaves twice daily at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., respectively. Mail going via Hol-ton, Newton Grove, Dunn, Beam's X Road, etc., leaves 6:00 A. M. on Mondays and Thursdays. Mail going to Fayetteville, via Hol-ton, Blockley, etc., leaves at 6:00 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CHURCHES.

Baptist—Pastor, O. P. Meeks. Services, 1st and 3rd Sabbath of each month. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7 P. M. Sunday school, Sunday, 3 P. M.
Presbyterian—Pastor, Dr. B. F. Marable. Services, 2nd and 4th Sunday. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 P. M. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Methodist—Pastors, C. P. Jerome. Services, (at Presbyterian and Baptist), 1st Sunday 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school (in Lodge) every Sunday at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting (at Presbyterian church) Thursday nights at 7 P. M.
Episcopal—Rector, Services, Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Sunday school, 3 P. M.
Colored Baptist—Second Sunday in each month at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

K. of H.—A. F. Johnson, Dicta-tor, meets every third Friday night at 8 o'clock.
Lodge—J. M. Marshall, Master, meets every third Friday night at 8 o'clock. Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., Dr. J. A. Stevens, N. G., meets every Monday night.
Library of Clinton Literary Association over postoffice. Librarian, W. S. Thompson.
Clinton Loan Association—Pres-ident, J. L. Stewart; Cashier, W. L. Faison.
Railroad Depot—Agent, R. H. Holland, Jr., Telephone Operator—J. M. C. A. A. Butler, Presi-dent. Meets in Courthouse every Monday at 7:30 P. M.

Supreme Courts for 4th, 6th and 7th Ju-dicial Districts, 1890.

JUDGES (Resident).

4th District, Judge Boykin, Wake-forest, N. C.
6th " " J. C. McKee, of Cum-berland county.
7th " " J. C. McKee, of Cum-berland county.
8th District, T. M. Argo, of Wake-forest, N. C.
9th " " O. H. Jones, of Lenoir.
10th " " Frank McCall, of Rich-mond county.

Times for Holding Courts for 1890.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Macle.
Fall—Judge Boykin.
Wake—Jan. 6th, Feb. 24th, March 24th, April 21st, July 9th, Aug. 27th, Sept. 23d, Oct. 20th.
Wayne—January 20th, March 10th, April 14th, September 8th, October 13th.
Pamlico—February 3rd, August 4th, November 24th.
Johnston—February 10th, August 11th, November 10th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Graves.
Fall—Judge Armfield.
Pender—March 10th, September 8th.
New Hanover—Jan. 20th, April 13th, September 22nd.
Lenoir—February 3rd, Aug. 10th, November 10th.
Duplin—February 10th, Aug. 4th, November 24th.
Sampson—February 24th, April 25th, October 6th, October 20th.
Carteret—March 7th, October 27th.
Jones—March 24th, October 27th.
Onslow—March 31st, November 3rd.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Bynum.
Fall—Judge Graves.
Columbus—January, 13th, March 31st, July 25th, November 13th.
Anson—January 6th, April 28th, September 1st, November 24th.
Cumberland—January 20th, May 5th, July 21st, November 10th.
Robeson—January 17th, May 19th, September 29th.
Richmond—February 10th, June 2nd, September 15th, December 1st.
Bladen—March 17th, October 30th.
Brunswick—April 7th, September 8th.
Moore—March 3rd, August 11th, October 27th.

THE CAUCASIAN.

CHIVALROUS WORDS.

Jefferson Davis' Tribute to Gen. Lee in the American Review, A Fitting Capstone to the Monument of Each.

CLINTON, N. C., JAN. 23, 1890.

"NEARLY COMPLETED."

The Fayetteville Observer says the splendid iron bridge of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway is now spanning the Cape Fear River, and in a very few days now will be ready for the transportation of trains. Few streams are better bridged, as, within a distance of one and a half miles, the Cape Fear is crossed by two costly iron and one durable covered wooden bridges. The eastern extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway has now a gap of only about 10 miles to be closed up for communication between Fayetteville and Wil-mington, and most probably by the middle of next month there will be uninterrupted travel from the Blue Ridge to the sea-coast.

Nasal Catarrh.

Mr. T. A. Williams, a leading dry goods merchant of Spartanburg, S. C., writes under date of November 8th, 1888: "For years I had a severe case of nasal catarrh, with all the disagreeable effects which belong to that disease, which made life painful and almost unendurable. I used medicines prescribed by leading phy-sicians, and suggested by numbers of friends, but without getting any bet-ter. In the fall of 1887, I began to take Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). It had the desired effect, and cured me after taking a few bottles. In my opinion Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the only medicine now in use that will effect a permanent cure of catarrh."

Tormenting Pains.

I had an attack of rheumatism that clung to me with persistence for nearly four years, defying all the remedies prescribed by physicians, and numbers of other medicines which I took. I was continually troubled with tormenting pains. I finally concluded to give up all other treatment, and went to the drugstore of Dr. J. C. Franklin, in this city; here, I purchased a bottle of S. S. S. After taking several of which, I was perfectly cured. I have been well of the disease since last January. I consider S. S. S. a blessing to all af-flicted with rheumatism."

Could Scarcely Walk.

In the year 1885 I had a severe at-tack of rheumatism which so af-fected me that I could scarcely walk for several months. I tried numbers of remedies but without affording me relief. I was induced to try S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was completely cured and once again able to attend to my business. From my experience I can safely say that S. S. S. is the best rheumatism medicine in the world."

M. STEVEN, Abbeville, S. C.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Georgia.

An Excuse that Excused.

Miss Elder—"Why were you not at my birthday reception yester-day, Mr. Smithers? Didn't you receive your card?" Mr. Smith-ers—"Yes, but I mislaid it." Miss Elder—"But didn't remem-ber the date?" Mr. Smithers (without malice) "I thought I did until I heard a gentleman say that you were not born yester-day."—Life.

Inherited Blood Poison.

How many people there are whose dis-tress from sores, aches, pains and erup-tive tendencies are due to inherited blood poison. Bad blood passes from parent to child, and it therefore is the duty of husband and wife to keep their blood pure. This is easily accomplished by a timely use of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, for book of most convincing proof. James Hill, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My two sons were afflicted with blood poi-son, which developed as hereditary. They both broke out in sores and eruptions which B. B. B. promptly con-trolled and finally cured completely." Mrs. S. M. Williams, Sandy, Texas, writes: "My three year old child-er, who inherited blood poison, have improved rapidly after use of B. B. B. It is a Godsend!" J. R. Wilson, Glen Alpine Station, N. C., Feb. 12, 1885, writes: "Bone and blood poison forced me to have my leg amputated, and on the stump there came a large ulcer, which grew worse every day and would not heal. I used B. B. B. and it weighed 120 pounds when I began to take B. B. B., and 120 lbs. less when I was cured. I never knew what good health was before."

Minnie—"Mr. Binx actually proposed to me last night. I never was so surprised in all my life."

Mamie—"You needn't have been. His sole ambition is to be thought eccentric."—Tears Haute Express.

"We Pined With Pride" To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than all other medicines, and it has given the best sat-isfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

Anxious Wife—"Doctor, how is my husband?" Doctor—"He will come around all right. What he needs now is quiet, I have here a couple of opiates."

"When shall I give them to him?" "Give them to him?" "They are for you, madam. Your husband needs rest."—Texas Siftings.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Clapped Hands, Chil-blains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give per-fect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY.

HONESTY AND NEWSGATH-ERING.

One of our exchanges says there are good newspapers and bad newspapers; honest and dishonest newspapers; newspapers with principle and newspapers without principle. If we're not mistaken, the newspaper reading public knows this and exercises its discrimination accordingly. There are also tricky merchants as well as up-right merchants; slyster lawyers as well as honorable lawyers; hypocritical preachers as well as sincere preachers; cor-rupt legislators as well as honest statesmen. Is it fair to de-nounce these professions because certain members disgrace them? The public does not do this. It observes carefully the character of its merchants and professional men, and gives its support to those with a good re-cord.

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made it.

FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS, A life-long study. I WANT my remedy to stop the worst case. Because others have failed in no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a free trial and 100 copies of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. C. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

IF YOUR BACK ACHES Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing. It is general complaint. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all Dealers in medicine.

DR. R. H. HOLLIDAY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

Our Grocery Department is now the most complete in Clin-ton. Every thing you need you can get from us at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Canned Goods, (the very best,) of all kinds, just received. All Kinds of Table Delicacies, not to be found elsewhere.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Our Own Brand of Flour, THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Fresh Buckwheat direct from mills. Maple Syrup.

Leave your orders and have your purchases delivered at your house

FREE OF CHARGE.

With thanks for past favors, we remain, very truly,

WM. A. JOHNSON.

Selling Out at Cost!

My Store House For Sale or Rent!

Wishing to make a change in my business I will sell out as soon as possible my entire stock of goods strictly AT COST, for cash.

I MEAN JUST WHAT I SAY.

Come get prices and see.

Cash sale commences January 2nd. Respectfully,

J. A. FERRELL.

CAROLINA Veneer Works,

Clinton, N. C.

Manufacture every variety of Shipping Crates for Fruits and Vegetables, Grape Baskets, Perfection Butter Dishes. Quality and prices guaranteed to meet any competition. Jan 2-1y

HOLLIDAY'S DRUG STORE!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!"

Don't wait to get sick, but when you begin to feel bad come and get a dose of medicine and prevent sickness. This is the proper use of medicine. I ever will do this you will scarcely have a doctor's bill to pay or lose months of time, and put your friends and relatives to such a deal of trouble.

In addition to my complete line of pure and reliable Drugs, I carry Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, B. B. B., the S. S. S., Quinine in small and large quantities; Simmon's Liver Regulator, Famous Specific Or-anze Blossom, Cuticura Remedies, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the Golden Medical Discovery, Horse and Cattle Powder (1 pound packages prepared by the Herb Co. of W. Va. Quaker brand).

Prescriptions carefully compound-ed. Local and office practice upon re-quest. Respectfully,

DR. R. H. HOLLIDAY.

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SAMPSON'S BILL ARP.

A Discouraged Farmer Philoso-phies on the Times as They Are.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN.)

The time is fast approaching for us to begin to be making preparations for another crop. We all have had so many suc-cessive bad crops until we feel quite uncertain as to what we are going to do. It reminds us of a fellow who was going along the road and saw a bird way over in the field. He had his gun, so he thought he would shoot. He had no idea he was going to hit, and sure enough he didn't. Talk about hard times and hard luck! But I saw a man the other day who gave in his experience, and it was pretty bad. But we all become reconciled to our lots. But with all, we gain a little pleasure from even the most bitter and gloomy aspects of life. He said: "Hard times, I have got it and had it, I am too poor to stay here and haint got enough to get away, and I don't know any better place than here in North Caro-lina. I laid off last year to make a ten strike, and I did, but it was over the left. I made only two bales of cotton, and it took all of them to pay for my guano, and I had to sell the seed, for the lace and bagging and ties and bays and, few little things for Christmas. I made about twenty-five barrels of corn. I fed all that to my hogs, and when it rained the other day I thought it was going to be cold, so I killed them so as to save a little to go to mill with. But it turned warm again and all my meat spoiled. There was not much pickings in my field and my old cow was reaching after a few reeds along the ditch bank and fell in, and I see the buzzards flying away with her every day, and the first march wind that blows I expect it will stick the calf against a box-fence, and he will blast himself to death. Well, I thought my home was all right, but a party of rail-road men came, sweeping along and told me my house was on their land and if I did not move it off they were going to take it, and then the constable came and sold what furniture I had and the old horse to pay the taxes on the land I could not make a support on. And my wife has been sick for three weeks with this new disease they call the Grippe. I don't know what it is, but it suits the times. We've all got it in one way or another. My children are all girls, and I did not have anybody to help me work but one little negro, and a yellow came along the other day and gave him a bis-cuit and took him off to Kansas to sell him to the cheapest bid-dor to pay for his ticket out there. You may make all the law you please for the negro and educate him, but it looks like he don't know how to stay free no more. But I reckon it's all right now. We have got more money than we have got in the Bible when Joseph was sold into Egypt and raised corn to feed the Egyptians."

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